



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 413 206 A2

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:  
28.04.2004 Bulletin 2004/18

(51) Int Cl.7: A23G 3/00

(21) Application number: 03256613.5

(22) Date of filing: 21.10.2003

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR  
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR  
Designated Extension States:  
AL LT LV MK

(30) Priority: 21.10.2002 GB 0224475  
27.11.2002 GB 0227661  
10.04.2003 GB 0308298

(71) Applicant: Culpitt Limited  
Ashington, Northumberland NE63 8UQ (GB)

(72) Inventors:  
• Woodhouse, James Frederick  
Killingworth, Tyne & Wear NE12 6FZ (GB)

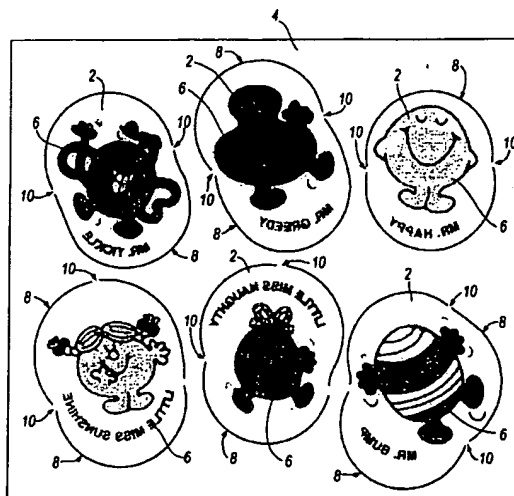
• Williams, Ellis  
Sunderland Tyne & Wear SR4 9QH (GB)  
• Russell, John  
Bedlington Northumberland NE22 6DX (GB)  
• Candler, Andrew Maxwell  
Morpeth Northumberland NE61 7DF (GB)  
• Keohane, Fergal  
Bedlington Northumberland NE22 7EP (GB)

(74) Representative: Grant, John et al  
Graham Watt & Co.  
St. Botolph's House  
7-9 St. Botolph's Road  
Sevenoaks Kent TN13 3AJ (GB)

(54) An edible transfer tattoo and method of manufacture therefor

(57) The edible transfer tattoo of the invention comprises a starch based substrate having a design printed thereon using edible inks. In the method of manufacture a plurality of tattoo designs are applied to a sheet of the starch based substrate by an off-set printing process or by a silk screen process. Thereafter, the sheet is subjected to cutting and snagging operation to facilitate the ready removal of the edible transfers from the sheet. In one composition provided by the invention, the starch

based substrate is comprised of gum acacia, maize starch, micro-crystalline cellulose, xanthan gum, titanium dioxide, modified starch, potassium sorbate, water, sorbitol, glycerine polysorbate 60, vanilla flavouring, lecithin and rape-seed oil. The tattoos may be used for personal use, especially by children, for application to the skin without any deleterious side affects. Further use of the edible tattoos includes their application to comestible products such as iced biscuits.



EP 1 413 206 A2

## Description

[0001] This invention is concerned with an edible transfer tattoo and a method of manufacture thereof.

[0002] Transfer tattoos have been available for many years and usually comprise an image formed on a carrier, which image may be transferred from the carrier to a receptor surface depending upon the nature of the transfer tattoo and the end use.

[0003] For example, it is well known that transfer tattoos may be formed as an image on a paper-like carrier.

[0004] These are normally used by children as a plaything insofar that, the image may be transferred to the skin, usually an arm or the back of a hand, merely by wetting the skin and placing the transfer overlying the wetted area.

[0005] The transfer is gently rubbed and, after a while sufficient to allow the design to transfer onto the skin, the paper carrier is peeled off to reveal the tattoo. The paper carrier is then discarded.

[0006] Of late, transfer tattoos have become more of a fashion item with all ages, both male and female.

[0007] This has led to the extensive use of fashion transfers by children with the obvious side effect that children will use a tattoo and then, without thinking, deposit the carrier anywhere after a tattoo has been applied to the skin.

[0008] Further usage of the transfer tattoos includes their application to comestible products, e.g. iced biscuits or like products.

[0009] Once again the user of these transfer tattoos, especially when they are youngsters, will discard the carrier anywhere about a kitchen, thereby creating a litter problem or making a mess for an overworked parent to clean up.

[0010] It is therefore one of the objects of the present invention to overcome or at least mitigate the disadvantages of prior art transfer tattoos.

[0011] Thus, the present invention conveniently provides an edible transfer tattoo comprising a starch based substrate having an image printed thereon for application to a person or a comestible product, characterised in that the starch based substrate preferably comprises, as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- i) up to 2.5% by wt. xanthan gum;
- ii) 5% to 15% by wt. rapeseed oil;
- iii) up to 6% by wt. modified starch; and,
- iv) up to 3.5% by wt. lecithin.

[0012] Conveniently, the starch based substrate of the last three preceding paragraphs may also comprise, as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- i) 10% to 20% by wt. maize starch;
- ii) up to 11 % by wt. microcrystalline cellulose;

- iii) 1% to 17% by wt. gum acacia;
- iv) up to 4% by wt. titanium dioxide;
- v) up to 0.4% by wt. potassium phosphate;
- vi) 28% to 52% by wt. water;
- vii) up to 10% by wt. glycerine;
- viii) up to 4.5% by wt. polysorbate 60;
- ix) up to 15% by wt. sorbitol; and,
- x) up to 0.2% by wt. vanilla flavouring.

[0013] In one specific formulation provided by the present invention, the starch based substrate may comprise, as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made: 14.038% by wt. gum acacia, 13.343% by wt. maize starch, 1.946% by wt. microcrystalline cellulose, 0.695% by wt. xanthan, 2.896% by wt. titanium dioxide, 0.486% modified starch, 0.139% by wt. potassium sorbate, 41.696% by wt. water, 9.266% by wt. sorbitol, 4.633% by wt. glycerine, 0.973% by wt. polysorbate 60, 0.116% by wt. vanilla flavouring, 0.510% by wt. lecithin and 9.266% by wt. rapeseed oil.

[0014] The starch based substrate may also comprise, as a percentage by wt. of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- i) up to 10% by wt. sugar;
- ii) up to 6% by wt. dextrose monohydrate;
- iii) up to 0.6% by wt. citric acid; and,
- iv) 5% to 15% by wt. glucose syrup.

[0015] In a further specific formulation provided by the invention, the starch based substrate may comprise, as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made: 14.484% by wt. maize starch, 6.337% by wt. microcrystalline cellulose, 6.236% by wt. gum acacia, 5.029% by wt. icing sugar, 4.225% by wt. dextrose monohydrate, 3.152% by wt. titanium dioxide, 0.503% by wt. modified starch, 0.302% by wt. citric acid, 0.084% by wt. potassium sorbate, 0.302% by wt. xanthan, 40.325% by wt. water, 9.355% by wt. glucose liquid, 3.722% by wt. glycerine, 1.106% by wt. polysorbate 60, 0.402% by wt. sorbitol, 0.101% vanilla flavouring, 4.023% by wt. rapeseed oil and 0.402% by wt. lecithin.

[0016] The present invention also provides a method of manufacture for an edible transfer tattoo for application to a person or comestible product, the method comprising the steps of forming a starch based substrate by:

- i) blending a dry mixture of ingredients comprising, as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- a) 10% to 20% by wt. maize starch;
- b) up to 11 % by wt. microcrystalline cellulose;
- c) 1% to 17% by wt. gum acacia;
- d) up to 6% by wt. modified starch;
- e) up to 2.5% by wt. xanthan; and,
- f) up to 0.4% by wt. potassium sorbate;

ii) blending a liquid mixture of ingredients comprising, as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- a) 28% to 52% by wt. water;
- b) up to 10% by wt. glycerine;
- c) up to 4.5% by wt. polysorbate 60;
- d) up to 15% by wt. sorbitol;
- e) up to 0.2% by wt. vanilla flavouring; and,
- f) up to 4% by wt. titanium dioxide;

iii) heating a fatty phase mixture of ingredients comprising, as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- a) up to 15% by wt. rapeseed oil; and,
- b) up to 3.5% by wt. lecithin;

iv) dispersing the heated mixture of rapeseed oil and lecithin in the premixed liquid ingredients using a high shear mixer to form an admixture thereof;

v) blending the premixed dry ingredients with the admixed liquid and fatty phase ingredients;

vi) forming a sheet of substrate material;

vii) printing images on the sheet of substrate material; and,

viii) cutting and snagging the sheet of substrate material to facilitate the ready separation of an edible transfer tattoo from the sheet of substrate material.

**[0017]** In a preferred method of manufacture for an edible transfer tattoo the dry ingredients of the starch based substrate further comprise, as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- i) up to 10% by wt. sugar;
- ii) up to 6% by wt. dextrose monohydrate; and,
- iii) up to 0.6% by wt. citric acid.

**[0018]** In a further preferred method of manufacture for a starch based substrate the liquid ingredients further comprise 5% to 15% by wt. glucose syrup.

**[0019]** In the method of manufacture of the edible transfer tattoo provided by the present invention, the images are conveniently applied to the substrate material by a silk screen process or by an offset printing process using edible inks.

Conveniently, the blending of the ingredients at each stage of the method is effected in a high shear mixer.

**[0020]** The starch base substrate material formed by the above method may conveniently have a thickness of 5 to 25 microns.

**[0021]** The present invention also provides a comestible product having an image applied thereto from an edible transfer tattoo made according to the present invention.

**[0022]** There now follows, by way of example of the invention, a detailed description of an edible transfer tat-

too and a method of manufacture therefor, which description is to be read with reference to the accompanying drawing.

**[0023]** An edible transfer tattoo 2 provided by the present invention is formed as a plurality of such tattoos on a coupon 4 cut from a sheet, not shown, of starch based substrate material as described herein.

**[0024]** The sheet is made from an edible composition comprising a potato starch base, which sheet is formed by any suitable process and has a thickness of 5 to 25 microns.

**[0025]** In a first general formulation, provided by the present invention, the starch based substrate comprises, as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- a) dry ingredients including: 7% to 17% by wt. gum acacia, 10% to 20% by wt. maize starch, up to 4% by wt. titanium dioxide, up to 6.5% microcrystalline cellulose, up to 2.5% by wt. xanthan, up to 2.7% by wt. modified starch and up to 0.4% potassium sorbate; and,
- b) liquid ingredients including: 32% to 52% by wt. water, 5% to 15% by wt. sorbitol, up to 10% by wt. glycerine, up to 3.5% by wt. polysorbate 60 and up to 0.2% by wt. vanilla flavouring; and,
- c) fatty phase ingredients including: 5% to 15% by wt. rapeseed oil and up to 3.5% lecithin.

**[0026]** In a second general formulation, provided by the invention, the starch based substrate comprises, as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- a) dry ingredients including: 10% to 20% by wt. maize starch, 1% to 11% by wt. microcrystalline cellulose, 1% to 11% by wt. gum acacia, up to 10% by wt. icing cane sugar, up to 6% by wt. dextrose monohydrate, up to 4% by wt. titanium dioxide, up to 6% by wt. modified starch, up to 0.6% by wt. citric acid, up to 1% by wt. xanthan and up to 0.3% by wt. potassium sorbate; and,
- b) liquid ingredients including: 28% to 48% by wt. water, 5% to 15% by wt. glucose syrup, 1% to 7% by wt. glycerine, up to 4.5% polysorbate 60, up to 4% by wt. sorbitol and up to 0.2% by wt. vanilla flavouring; and,
- c) fatty phase ingredients including: up to 10% rapeseed oil and up to 1% by wt. lecithin.

**[0027]** The following are specific examples of formulations for the starch based substrate.

## EXAMPLE 1

[0028]

Dry ingredients	% by wt.	Wt. in Kg
Gum acacia	14.038	6.060
Maize starch	13.343	5.760
Microcrystalline cellulose	1.946	0.840
Xanthan	0.695	0.300
Titanium dioxide	2.896	1.250
Modified starch	0.486	0.210
Potassium sorbate	0.139	0.060
Liquid ingredients		
Water	41.696	18.000
Sorbitol	9.266	4.000
Glycerine	4.633	2.000
Polysorbate 60	0.973	0.420
Vanilla flavouring	0.116	0.050
Fatty phase		
Lecithin	0.510	0.220
Rapeseed oil	9.266	4.000
Total	100.00	43.170

## EXAMPLE 2

[0029]

Dry Ingredients	% By Wt.	Wt. in Kg
Maize starch	14.484	6.912
Microcrystalline cellulose	6.337	3.024
Gum acacia	6.236	2.976
Icing cane sugar	5.029	2.400
Dextrose monohydrate	4.225	2.061
Titanium dioxide	3.152	1.504
Modified starch	0.503	0.240
Citric acid	0.302	0.144
Potassium sorbate	0.084	0.040
Xanthan	0.302	0.144
Liquid Ingredients		
Water	40.235	19.200
Glucose liquid	9.355	4.464
Glycerine	3.722	1.776
Polysorbate 60	1.106	0.528
Sorbitol	0.402	0.192
Vanilla flavouring	0.101	0.048

(continued)

Liquid Ingredients		
Fatty phase		
Rapeseed oil	4.023	1.920
Lecithin	0.402	0.192
Total	100.00	47.720

[0030] The method of making the starch based substrate is as follows:

1. all of the dry ingredients with the exception of the titanium dioxide are dry blended together in a mixer;  
2. all of the liquid ingredients and the polysorbate 60 are blended together, the titanium dioxide being added to the blended mixture and dispersed therein using a high shear mixer for approximately 5 minutes;

3. the fatty phase lecithin and the rapeseed oil are heated to between 70 and 80 degrees Centigrade and added to the blended liquid phase and dispersed therein using a high shear mixer; and,

4. the blended liquid phase is then added to the blended dry ingredients in the mixer and mixed for 5 minutes or until properly mixed.

[0031] The mixture is then formed into a sheet of substrate material of 5 to 25 microns thickness by any suitable process, e.g. by spraying or rolling.

[0032] Images 6 are then applied to the sheet of starch based material by a silk screen printing process; alternatively images 6 may be applied to the sheet of starch based material by an offset printing process.

[0033] The images 6 are formed using edible inks approved for use with comestible products.

[0034] Thereafter, the sheet of starch based substrate material is subjected to the cutting action of a cutting die in a flat bed cutting press, not shown; alternatively, the sheet can be cut using a rotary cutting method.

[0035] During the cutting operation, irrespective of what cutting method is used, each of the images 6 on the sheet of starch based substrate material is partially sheared along shear lines 8. At the same time the sheet is cut up into coupons 4, there being six tattoo images on each coupon 4 as shown in the accompanying drawing.

[0036] However, during the cutting operation, at least two small areas 10 are left uncut so that the images 6 are retained in the plane of the coupons 4 for packaging and transport to the end user.

[0037] During the cutting operation the coupons 4 are delineated to be of a size suitable for packaging and sale. The accompanying drawing shows a typical format

for the end product in which there are six designs delineated by the shear lines 8, however, smaller or larger coupons may be cut from the sheet as required.

[0038] When used, an edible transfer tattoo, is removed from the coupon 4 by breaking the uncut areas 10 of the coupon 4.

[0039] The user then wets the skin where a tattoo is to be applied and places an edible transfer tattoo overlying the wetted area and gently rubs the reverse side of the transfer tattoo before removal thereof to reveal the tattoo applied to the skin.

[0040] The edible substrate may be eaten after application of the tattoo; indeed, the edible transfer tattoo may be eaten together with the edible ink image.

[0041] The edible transfer tattoos may also be used for decorating comestible products, e.g. iced biscuits.

#### Claims

1. An edible transfer tattoo comprising a starch based substrate having an image printed thereon for application to a person or a comestible product, characterised in that the substrate comprises as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- i) up to 2.5% by wt. xanthan gum;
- ii) 5% to 15% by wt. rapeseed oil;
- iii) up to 6% by wt. modified starch; and,
- iv) up to 3.5% by wt. lecithin.

2. An edible transfer tattoo according to Claim 1, characterised in that the starch based substrate also comprises as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- i) 10% to 20% by wt. maize starch;
- ii) up to 11 % by wt microcrystalline cellulose;
- iii) 1% to 17% by wt. gum acacia;
- iv) up to 4% by wt. titanium dioxide;
- v) up to 0.4% by wt. potassium phosphate;
- vi) 28% to 52% by wt. water;
- vii) up to 10% by wt. glycerine;
- viii) up to 4.5% by wt. polysorbate 60;
- ix) up to 15% by wt. sorbitol; and,
- x) up to 0.2% by wt. vanilla flavouring.

3. An edible transfer tattoo according to either one of Claims 1 and 2 characterised in that the substrate comprises as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made; 14.038% by wt. gum acacia, 13.343% by wt. maize starch, 1.946% by wt. microcrystalline cellulose, 0.695% by wt. xanthan, 2.896% by wt. titanium dioxide, 0.486% by wt. modified starch, 0.139% by wt. potassium sorbate, 41.696% by wt. water, 9.266% by wt. sorbitol, 4.633% by wt. glycerine, 0.973% by wt. polysorbate

60, 0.116% by wt. vanilla flavouring, 0.510% by wt. lecithin and 9.266% by wt. rapeseed oil.

4. An edible transfer tattoo according to Claim 1, characterised in that the starch based substrate also comprises as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- i) up to 10% by wt. sugar
- ii) up to 6% by wt. dextrose monohydrate;
- iii) up to 0.6% by wt. citric acid; and,
- iv) 5% to 15% by wt. glucose syrup.

5. An edible transfer tattoo according to any one of Claims 1, 2 and 4 characterised in that the substrate comprises as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made; 14.484% by wt. maize starch, 6.337% by wt. microcrystalline cellulose, 6.236% by wt. gum acacia, 5.029% by wt. icing sugar cane, 4.225% by wt. dextros monohydrate, 3.152% by wt. titanium dioxide, 0.503% by wt. modified starch, 0.302% by wt. citric acid, 0.084% by wt. potassium sorbate, 0.302% by wt. xanthan, 40.325% by wt. water, 9.355% by wt. glucose liquid, 3.722% by wt. glycerine, 1.106% polysorbate 60, 0.402% by wt. sorbitol, 0.101% by wt. vanilla flavouring, 4.023% by wt. rapeseed oil and 0.402% by wt. lecithin.

6. A method of manufacture for an edible transfer tattoo for application to a person or a comestible product, the method comprising the steps of forming a starch based substrate by:

i) blending a dry mixture of ingredients comprising as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- a) 10% to 20% by wt. maize starch;
- b) up to 11 % by wt. microcrystalline cellulose;
- c) 1% to 17% by wt. gum acacia;
- d) up to 6% by wt. modified starch;
- e) up to 2.5% by wt. xanthan; and,
- f) up to 0.4% by wt. potassium sorbate;

ii) blending a liquid mixture of ingredients comprising as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- a) 28% to 52% by wt. water;
- b) up to 10% by wt. glycerine;
- c) up to 4.5% by wt. polysorbate 60;
- d) up to 15% by wt. sorbitol;
- e) up to 0.2% by wt vanilla flavouring; and,
- f) up to 0.4% by wt. titanium dioxide;

iii) heating a fatty phase mixture of ingredients

comprising as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- a) up to 15% by wt. rapeseed oil; and,
- b) up to 3.5% by wt. lecithin;

iv) dispersing the heated mixture of rape-seed oil and lecithin in the premixed liquid ingredients using a high shear mixer to form an admixture thereof;

v) blending the premixed dry ingredients with the admixed liquid and fatty phase ingredients;

vi) forming a sheet of substrate material;

vii) printing images on the substrate material; and,

viii) cutting and snagging the sheet of substrate material to facilitate the ready separation of an edible transfer tattoo from the sheet of substrate material.

7. A method of manufacture for an edible transfer tattoo according to Claim 6, **characterised in that** the dry ingredients of the starch based substrate further comprise as a percentage by weight of the mixture from which the substrate is made:

- i) up to 10% by wt. sugar;
- ii) up to 6% by wt. dextrose monohydrate; and,
- iii) up to 0.6% citric acid.

8. A method of manufacture for a starch based substrate according to Claim 7, **characterised in that** the liquid ingredients of the substrate further comprise 5% to 15% by wt. glucose syrup.

9. A method of manufacture for an edible transfer tattoo according to any one of Claims 6, 7 and 8, **characterised in that** the images are applied to the substrate material by a silk screen process or by an offset printing process using edible inks.

10. A method of manufacture for an edible transfer tattoo according to any one of Claims 6 to 9, **characterised in that** the blending of the constituents at each stage of the method is effected in a high shear mixer.

11. An edible transfer tattoo according to any one of Claims 1 to 5 **characterised in that** the starch based substrate is formed by the method of Claims 6 to 10, **characterised in that** the substrate and the sheet of substrate material from which it is delineated have a thickness of 100 to 600 microns.

12. An edible transfer tattoo for application to a person or a comestible product comprising a printed starch based substrate according to any one of Claims 1 to 5 and made by the method of Claims 6 to 10, the

printed image being transferred from the printed substrate to a person or a comestible product for the adornment thereof.

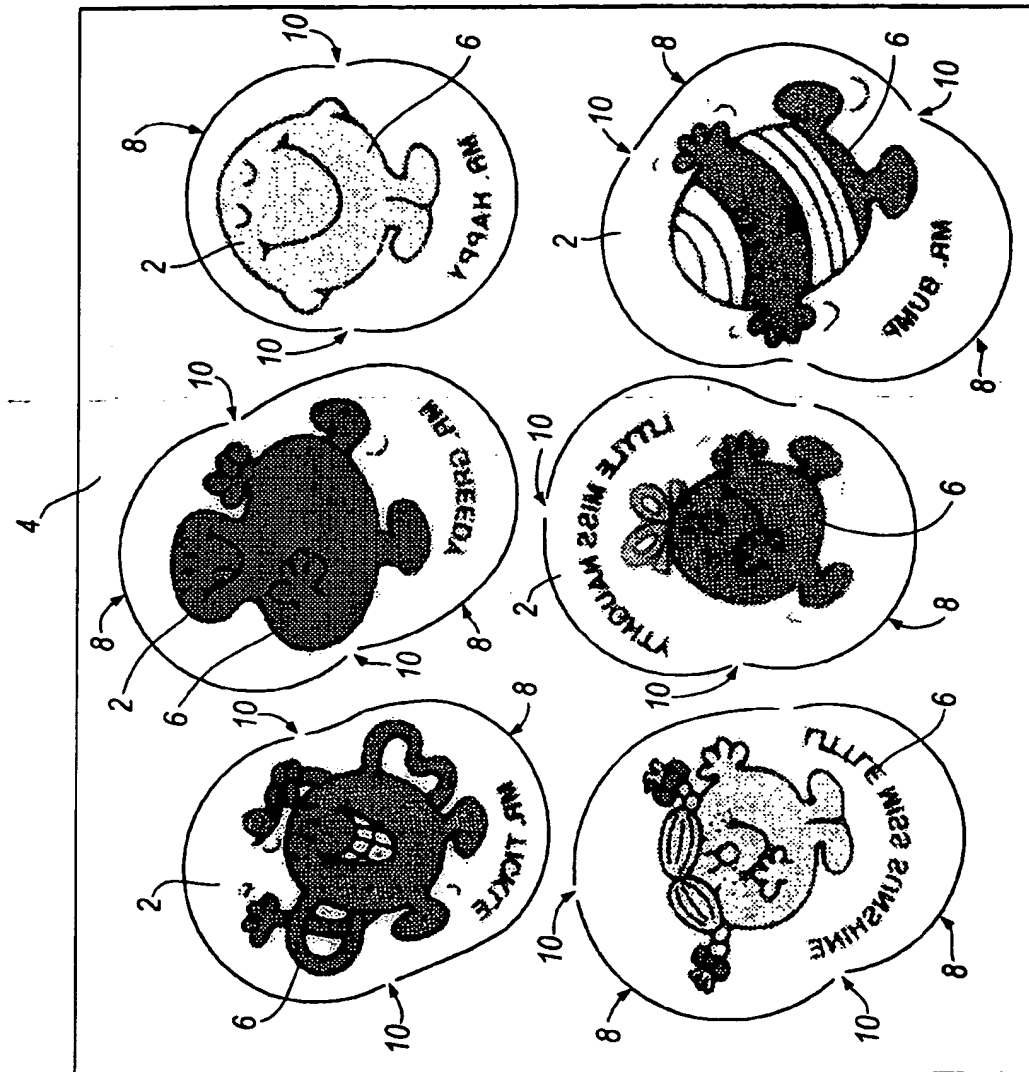
13. A comestible product having an image applied thereto from a printed starch based substrate according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, the substrate being made by the method of Claims 7 to 10.

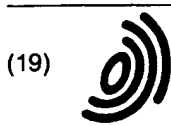
14. A method of forming an edible transfer tattoo according to either one of Claims 11 and 12, **characterised in that** the method comprises the steps of:

- a) forming a carrier sheet of edible composition;
- b) printing a series of designs on the carrier sheet, and;
- c) cutting and snagging the sheet about the series of designs to facilitate the ready removal of the edible transfer tattoos from the carrier sheet.

15. A method of forming an edible transfer tattoo according to Claim 14, **characterised in that** the series of designs is printed on the carrier sheet by a silk screen process.

16. A method of forming an edible transfer tattoo according to Claim 14, **characterised in that** the series of designs is printed on the carrier sheet by an offset printing process.





Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 1 413 206 A3**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:  
14.09.2005 Bulletin 2005/37

(51) Int Cl.7: **A23G 3/00**

(43) Date of publication A2:  
28.04.2004 Bulletin 2004/18

(21) Application number: **03256613.5**

(22) Date of filing: **21.10.2003**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR  
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK**

(30) Priority: **21.10.2002 GB 0224475**  
**27.11.2002 GB 0227661**  
**10.04.2003 GB 0308298**

(71) Applicant: **Culpitt Limited**  
**Northumberland NE63 8UQ (GB)**

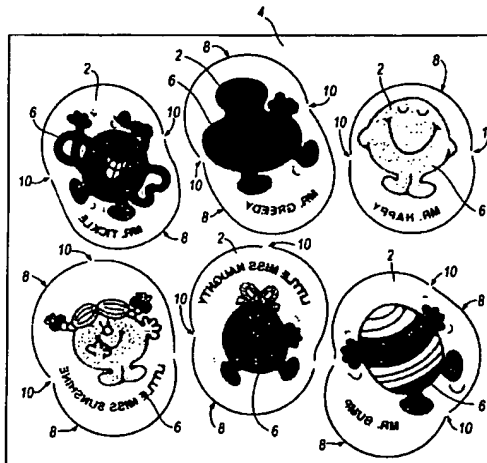
(72) Inventors:  
• **Woodhouse, James Frederick**  
**Killingworth, Tyne & Wear NE12 6FZ (GB)**

• **Williams, Ellis**  
**Sunderland Tyne & Wear SR4 9QH (GB)**  
• **Russell, John**  
**Bedlington Northumberland NE22 6DX (GB)**  
• **Candler, Andrew Maxwell**  
**Morpeth Northumberland NE61 7DF (GB)**  
• **Keohane, Fergal**  
**Bedlington Northumberland NE22 7EP (GB)**

(74) Representative: **Grant, John Stephen Shirley et al**  
**Graham Watt & Co.**  
**St. Botolph's House**  
**7-9 St. Botolph's Road**  
**Sevenoaks**  
**Kent TN13 3AJ (GB)**

(54) **An edible transfer tattoo and method of manufacture therefor**

(57) The edible transfer tattoo of the invention comprises a starch based substrate having a design printed thereon using edible inks. In the method of manufacture a plurality of tattoo designs are applied to a sheet of the starch based substrate by an off-set printing process or by a silk screen process. Thereafter, the sheet is subjected to cutting and snagging operation to facilitate the ready removal of the edible transfers from the sheet. In one composition provided by the invention, the starch based substrate is comprised of gum acacia, maize starch, micro-crystalline cellulose, xanthan gum, titanium dioxide, modified starch, potassium sorbate, water, sorbitol, glycerine polysorbate 60, vanilla flavouring, lecithin and rape-seed oil. The tattoos may be used for personal use, especially by children, for application to the skin without any deleterious side affects. Further use of the edible tattoos includes their application to comestible products such as iced biscuits.



EP 1 413 206 A3





European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 03 25 6613

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A	US 5 017 394 A (MACPHERSON ET AL) 21 May 1991 (1991-05-21) * column 1, line 28 - column 2, line 8; claims *	1-16	A23G3/00 A23G3/00
A	US 5 374 440 A (CHEDID ET AL) 20 December 1994 (1994-12-20) * column 3, line 3 - line 33; example 3 *	1,6,13	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2002, no. 10, 10 October 2002 (2002-10-10) & JP 2002 176933 A (YOKOI KENJI; YOKOI MICHINOBU), 25 June 2002 (2002-06-25) * abstract *	1-16	
A	WO 98/35568 A (U-GRAFIX LTD; BEN-MATITYAHU, RUTH; ELIYAHU, TALLY) 20 August 1998 (1998-08-20) * abstract; claims 1-4 *	1,6,13	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			A23G A21D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>Munich</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>21 July 2005</b>	Examiner <b>Gaiser, M</b>
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

1  
EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 25 6613

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

21-07-2005

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5017394	A	21-05-1991	NONE	
US 5374440	A	20-12-1994	US 5258197 A	02-11-1993
			AU 679031 B2	19-06-1997
			AU 5852994 A	19-07-1994
			BR 9307705 A	31-08-1999
			CA 2151133 A1	07-07-1994
			EP 0675688 A1	11-10-1995
			FI 953144 A	13-07-1995
			JP 8505052 T	04-06-1996
			JP 3177895 B2	18-06-2001
			MX 9400109 A1	29-07-1994
			NO 952510 A	22-08-1995
			NZ 259650 A	26-05-1997
			WO 9414339 A1	07-07-1994
			US 5391383 A	21-02-1995
			US 5434278 A	18-07-1995
			US 5380544 A	10-01-1995
			US 5268192 A	07-12-1993
			US 5378490 A	03-01-1995
			US 5456939 A	10-10-1995
			US 5552174 A	03-09-1996
			US 5565232 A	15-10-1996
			US 5662953 A	02-09-1997
			US 5407695 A	18-04-1995
			US 5240726 A	31-08-1993
			US 5362508 A	08-11-1994
			US 5380538 A	10-01-1995
			AT 181210 T	15-07-1999
			CA 2097800 A1	08-06-1992
			DE 69131354 D1	22-07-1999
			DE 69131354 T2	27-01-2000
			DK 560944 T3	10-01-2000
			EP 0560944 A1	22-09-1993
			ES 2136081 T3	16-11-1999
			GR 3031199 T3	31-12-1999
			JP 3504260 B2	08-03-2004
			JP 6506106 T	14-07-1994
			WO 9210105 A1	25-06-1992
			US 5411756 A	02-05-1995
			US 6022577 A	08-02-2000
			AU 6509090 A	18-04-1991
			CA 2042057 A1	21-03-1991
			EP 0445278 A1	11-09-1991
			JP 4501812 T	02-04-1992
			WO 9103944 A1	04-04-1991

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 25 6613

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

21-07-2005

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 2002176933 A	25-06-2002	NONE	
WO 9835568 A	20-08-1998	IL 120226 A	21-11-2000
		AU 6005498 A	08-09-1998
		CA 2281770 A1	20-08-1998
		EP 1021094 A2	26-07-2000
		WO 9835568 A2	20-08-1998

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82